any financial limit is fixed for these purposes; if so, what are the details thereof;

(b) whether the National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development has identified the items for which financial assistance could be provided liberally; if so, the details thereof and the financial ceiling fixed for each item;

(c) whether it is a fact that the procedure of the Bank is so complicated that it unduly delays the financial assistance to the entrepreneurs; and

(d) if the reply to part (c) be in the negative, how much maximum/minimum time the bank took to clear the applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI): (a) to (d) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) provides refinance facility to the financing institutions for various categories of non-farm activities. Details of various categories of non-farm activities which receive refinance assistance from NABARD and maximum quantum of credit stipulated for the financing banks are indicated in the enclosed statement (*See below*). The economic activities supported by refinance assistance from NABARD are expected to generate employment in the respective field and area of operations. The refinance assistance provided by NABARD for non-farm activities is on automatic basis and therefore the procedure cannot be considered as complicated or causing undue delays. Banks have been advised/instructed that applications received in the rural branches should be disposed of within a fortnight. The actual disbursement of the loans by banks would however depend upon submission of all relevant information and documents, the availability of the asset and the backward and forward linkages. The present data collection system does not provide information relating to maximum and minimum time taken by the various bank branches to clear individual applications.

Statement

Details of maximum credit eligible for various categories of activities receiving NABARD refinance

Serial No.	Categories of activities/class of borrowers	Maximum quantum of credit
	For Production/manufacturing/Service Units :	
1	Individual Rural Artisans outside IRDP .	Composite Loans upto Rs. 30,000 plus maximum workshed loan of Rs. 7500.
2	Individuals for Industries- Service-Business component of IRDP	Composite loans of Rs. 10,000 (Net of capital subsidy).
3	Tny sector individual un ts set up by individ uals, partnersh p concerns, public/ private Ltd. Comparies, promoti onal organisations	Integrated term loan of Rs. 5 lakhs.
4	Industrial cooperative societies promotional institutions registered under societies Registration Act.	Integrated Loan up to Rs. 35 lakhs.

Share of Income-tax in total tax collection

702. SHRIMATI KANAK MUKHERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the share in percentage of income-tax, out of the total tax collected by the Central Government, year-wise, during the last three years; and

(b) the factors responsible for the rise or fall in the Income-tax collection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI): (a) The percentage of share of Income-tax out of the total gross tax revenue of the Central Government (excluding taxe collected by

Union Territories) during the earlier three financial years is as under. For 1986-87 the figures of Revised Estimates are given as final figures are yet to be received.

(In crores of Rupees)

Financial Year	Total Tax collected by Central Govt. (excluding tax collected by Union Territories)	Income-tax Receipts (excluding Corporation Tax)	Percentage of Col. (3) to (2)	Income-tax Receipts (including Corporation Tax)	%age of Col. (5) to (2)
1984-85	23018	1928	8·38	4484	19·48
1985-86	28139	2509	8·92	5374	19.10
1986-87	32122 (Revised Estimates)	2764 (Revised Estimates)	8·60	6094 (Revised Estimates)	18·97

(b) It can be seen from the reply given to part (a) of the question that while the income tax receipts have gone up amount-wise, there is a slight fall in terms of percentages. The reason for the fall can be attributed to the increase of some of the other taxes at a rate higher than that of income-tax.

Disparities in Doordarshan coverage

703. SHRI AJIT P. K. JOGI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of the five states that have the lowest coverage of Television (TV) in the country, population and area-wise;

(b) whether Government propose to take certain special initiatives to remove this imbalance, and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof and by when these disparities will be removed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANIA): (a) The five States/Union Territories which have the lowest TV coverage, area-wise and population-wise, are given below:—

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	
	Area-wise	Population-wise
1	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh
3	Mizoram	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
4	Nagaland	Manipur
5	Meghalaya	Nagaland